



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1878.

In the Senate to-day, the silver bill was further considered. Mr. Beck, of Ky., introduced an amendment to the Bland bill providing for an equalization of silver and gold coinage, excluding foreign governments from participating in the benefits of the coinage of silver, equalizing the value of the halves, quarters and dimes, and providing for an issue of \$3,000,000 per month.

Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

In the House of Representatives, the States were called for resolutions, bills, &c., and a large number presented under the call. A proposition to grant a roving commission to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury was lost. The House, by a vote of ayes 165, nays 88, refused to suspend the rules and pass a resolution taxing incomes, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The public always demands a victim upon whom vengeance shall be wreaked for calamities of large extent. Railroad companies, the proprietors of manufactories, the lessees of theatres and owners of ships, in the absence of any known malefactor, being easy to lay hands upon, are invariably selected for sacrifice for loss of life that may occur on or in any property over which they have control, and the newspapers, as a general thing, gladly assist in gathering the faggots to be used in the immolation. It is now said that the Metropolis was unseaworthy, and that her owners are responsible for her shipwreck. Now the officers and crew of that vessel, known, or should have been known, vastly more about her condition than any of her owners, and if they were reckless enough to risk their lives in an unseaworthy vessel, and criminal enough to risk the lives of the passengers entrusted to their care, they, and not the owners of the ship, should be made to suffer. But in the case of the Metropolis, as in all other of the more recent calamities, whether by fire or water, no body has been to blame. The loss of life and property was purely accidental, and could not have been avoided by any ordinary degree of precaution.

In the Circuit Court of Cumberland Co., Judge Dickinson, at the November term, 1877, decided that the fact that a judgment debtor residing upon a farm and keeping house, although unmarried, and having no relatives residing with him, but having laborers in his employment living upon the farm, for whom he provides as established inmates, constitutes him a "householder," within the meaning of the constitution, and thereby entitled to the exemptions provided by that instrument applicable to such person. The decision rendered by Judge Keith, in the Circuit Court of Loudoun Co., heretofore mentioned, does not conflict with Judge Dickinson's rulings, the facts in the two cases not being analogous.

When a man owes money, the only way he can pay it, if he can not increase his income, is to lessen his expenses. What is true of an individual is true of communities. As the General Assembly has decided, and properly, that taxes can not be increased, the only way the State can pay her debt is to diminish the cost of her government, and her legislators could not afford better evidence of a desire to adopt that mode, now the only one left her, than by agreeing to accept the same pay for their own services that their predecessors did before the war, when boarding was no cheaper in Richmond than it is at present.

This is recognized among the nations of the earth as a Christian country, and whether Christianity be the true or false religion, there can be no doubt that its influences are beneficial, and not only tend to civilize savages, but to improve the morals of civilized communities. This being so, how strange it seems that the President should have selected as the man to honor by offering him the German Mission, Mr. Robert Rogers, who, in a lecture in New York, last night, not only declared that the doctrine of hell fire is an infamous dogma, but that he had no respect for any man who believes in it.

According to the latest statement issued from the Auditor's office the debt of the State of Virginia is \$30,233,674. There have been so many statements regarding the exact amount of this debt, and they have differed so much, that the public have begun to include it in the category of things past finding out. If the above statement be correct it would seem strange if the interest on it could not be paid, and that, too, without any increase in the rate of taxation.

The old cure for consumption, rock candy and whiskey, is coming into use again. We have the best medical authority for believing that its tendency is efficacious, but the medicine is so palatable and its effects so exhilarating that it is calculated in the highest degree to increase the number of malingers.

General Johnston breaks into the line of the present Congressional delegation from Virginia by taking ex-Governor Walker's place from the Richmond District. Who will fall next? The Petersburg Post says: No present member should feel secure in his shoes or socks in the next race.

Ex-Senator Harry Genet, of Harlem Court House notoriety, and one of the ring fugitives from justice, surrendered himself to the Sheriff in New York this morning, and was taken to Oyer and Terminer court where he gave bail in \$25,000 to stand his trial. Genet looked pale and thin in the face, and had a care-worn and weary air.

The first shad of the season has made its appearance in Petersburg. It was caught in North Carolina.

News of the Day.

General Charles Thomas, U. S. A., died at his residence, in Washington, last Friday, in the eighty-first year of his age.

A dispatch from Pittston, Pa., announces that the five thousand employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Company resume work to-day.

James Jackson & Co., dry good merchants of Hamilton, Ohio, have been forced into bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets, about \$50,000.

Advices from Jefferson, Ohio, yesterday, represent that Hon. B. F. Wade is slowly recovering from his illness, and the prospect now is that he will recover.

O'Leary, the pedestrian, has accomplished at Cincinnati his task of walking four hundred miles in one hour and forty minutes less than the time fixed.

Miss McKee, who shot Constable McElligott while he was lying on her goods to satisfy a judgment, has been tried for manslaughter at Chicago and acquitted by the jury.

The Hineley Locomotive Works, Boston, have suspended. Liabilities \$300,000; assets \$350,000. A committee has been appointed to help the firm tide over their trouble.

William M. Price & Co., wholesale tobacco merchants of New York, one of the oldest houses in the trade, suspended Saturday on account of losses by recent failures and depreciation of real estate.

The wife of a French Canadian laborer in the village of St. Benoit, county of Two Mountains, about thirty miles north of Montreal, has given birth to a pair of children united together like the Siamese twins. Both mother and infants are doing well.

A dispatch from Yankton reports that eight hundred of Red Cloud's Indians have left the agency and gone North, and that all the fighting bucks will cut losses in the spring and follow the same trail. Spotted Tail's Indians are making preparations that indicate a similar intention.

Mr. Corcoran has recently purchased and presented to the art gallery which bears his name in Washington, Bierstadt's large painting of "Mount Corcoran," which has hung for some time past in the southeast room. The price paid is not stated, but it is believed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

Over \$250,000 damage was done to the handsome summer cottage district of Long Branch by Thursday's gale, and with the exception of the Howland House, not one of the large hotels escaped. Between the Highland station and Seabright the waves have cleared the narrow belt of sand separating the ocean and the Shrewsbury river, and upon which the New Jersey Southern Railway runs, and the break forms a wide and deep inlet. All railroad travel on the Southern has been abandoned, and hundreds of laborers are making attempts to fill up and repair the washout.

A bill has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature providing for the establishment of the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia as determined by the arbitrators. It authorizes the Governor to appoint three commissioners on behalf of the State, to act in concert with commissioners appointed by Virginia, and with power to employ a competent surveyor or surveyors. The duty of the commissioners is to run out the boundary line as determined by the arbitrators, and erect suitable monuments or landmarks at Smith's Point, at Watkins' Point, and at such other places as they may deem advisable, and to place buoys at such points in Tangier Sound and such other waters passed by the boundary line as they may deem expedient.

Virginia News.

John B. Boyd, of Front Royal, has failed.

Mr. T. B. Busiek, of Pittsylvania, had his arm almost chopped off with an axe at the shoulder joint, by a vicious negro last week.

Mr. M. Fontaine Maury died on Monday morning last, at the residence of his father in law, Mr. Jesse L. Maury, near Charlottesville.

Joe R. Cain, an old merchant of Portsmouth, was burned nearly to death in his store by a supposed explosion of a kerosene lamp last Saturday.

Mr. D. H. Mohler, who lived near the Rockbridge Baths, was killed in the woods last week while cutting wood in the forest, by a limb that fell upon him.

A planing mill at Staunton was burned 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss about \$10,000; believed to be fully covered by insurance in Virginia companies.

The Amherst Enterprise says: "On Tuesday evening Dr. Sam. C. Christian, of this place, received the distressing intelligence that his son Samuel L. Christian, who was well known in this county, was shot and killed on Christmas day in an affray in Goliad county, Texas. He was about 25 years old and unmarried."

The Richmond Dispatch says: "Saturday evening the markets presented a live scene. Butter, eggs, and poultry were to be had in abundance. Good butter was selling at from 20 to 25 cents per pound. Eggs were held at 15 cents per dozen. Fine chickens could be had at 12 and 15 cents apiece, while turkeys commanded 10 and 12 cents per pound."

The Loudoun Mirror says: Some three years ago a Mrs. Longacre gave to John T. Grimes of this county, a girl then a year or two old, with the understanding that Grimes was to take charge of the child and raise it as his own. The contract was a verbal one, and a few months since the mother, becoming dissatisfied with the arrangement, invoked the aid of the county court to restore to her the possession of the child. Messrs. F. E. Conrad and J. H. Alexander, appearing for the mother, and Messrs. C. H. Lee and Clarence Thomas for Grimes. The case was ably argued at the November term of that court, and the child remanded to the mother. An appeal was taken from the decision of the county court. Grimes in the meantime retaining custody of the child. Last week the case came up for the rehearing before Judge Keith, and after elaborate argument on both sides, Judge Keith reversed the decision of the court below, leaving Grimes in possession of the child.

REPUTATION.—The Volksblatt, a German daily paper in Cincinnati of high standing, says:

In the House of our (Ohio) Legislature a bill has been introduced according to which all those in debt who carry on a legitimate business, and who by the present depression of business have become embarrassed are to be made free of execution—that is, their personal or real estate is, during the year, to be neither compulsorily sold by the sheriff or constable. This does not go as far as the proposition lately made by the Equivocal—that all laws of collection should be suspended from three to five years—but it is still to be viewed as a precursor of the great wave of reputation which now threatens to sweep over the West, if not over the whole country. * * * These continual appeals to the dishonest instinct of the masses, in a country of universal suffrage, are like going and fro with a burning torch in a powder magazine. So far no explosion has followed, but the danger increases the lower the torch burns.

This, says the New York Bulletin, is of a piece with the spirit of the agitation that demands a depreciated dollar as a means of paying debts the more easily. We are not aware what reception this extraordinary bill met with in the Ohio Legislature, but the very fact of its introduction shows to what a depth dark morals have fallen that politicians should cater to the very dishonesty of their constituents and become advocates of ill-concealed robbery. An incident like this speaks volumes of the discouraging tendency of the times.

Louisiana Returning Board.

Nothing new was developed in the trial of Anderson, in New Orleans, last Saturday.

A dispatch from New Orleans says that Gov. J. Madison Wells, in accordance with an arrangement, surrendered to Sheriff Houston, at Rigolet's station, on the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, where he has been sojourning since his departure from New Orleans about a week ago. The Governor will return to New Orleans to-day and give bail for his appearance when wanted.

A man registered at the Riggs' House, in Washington, yesterday, it is supposed as a joke, and afterwards disappeared.

Judge Bradley has decided adversely upon the application of the Louisiana returning board requesting that their trial, which is now pending, be transferred from the State to the United States Circuit Court, claiming as a reason for the change that they cannot secure their equal civil rights under the State Circuit Court.

In his opinion Judge Bradley explains at some length the manner in which appeals may be taken from the State Court to the United States Circuit Court under revised statutes. He says, after reciting various ways in which this appeal may be asked, I should have no hesitation, therefore, to allow the writ of certiorari, if I were satisfied with the insufficiency of application as regards the law complained of, passed March 13, 1877, prescribing the selection and drawing of jurors. I have carefully examined its provisions and am unable to see anything in it open to any constitutional objection. It provides for appointment by the judges of principal courts in New Orleans of two commissioners whose duty it is made to select impartially from the citizens of the parish qualified to vote, the names of not less than 1,000 good men, competent to serve on juries. These names are to be placed in a box, and from thence to be drawn the general panel for each term. This is the principal feature of the law. Substantially the same method is in use in several other States. The commissioners, it is true, may abuse their trust, but no system can be devised that will not be liable to abuse. The allegations with regard to the manipulation of the law in such a manner as to secure a jury inimical to petitioners, and with regard to the existence of a general prejudice against them in the minds of the court, the jurors, the officials and the people are not within the purview of the statute authorizing a removal. The 14th amendment to the constitution, which guaranteed equal benefit of laws on which the present application is based, only prohibits State legislation violative of said rights, and it is not directed against individual infringements thereof.

The civil rights bill of 1866 was broader in its scope, undertaking to vindicate those rights against individual aggression, but still only when it came under the color of some law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, and where that provision in this law which is transferred to section 6, page 41, of the revised statutes, gave the right to remove to the United States courts, was commencing in a State court against a person who is denied or cannot enforce any of the rights secured by the act it had reference to, a denial of those rights or impediments to their enforcement arising from some State law, statute, regulation or custom. It is only when some such hostile State legislation can be shown to exist, interfering with the party's right of defense, that he can have his case removed to the federal courts. This being my view of the act, it follows that I cannot grant the application.

The Judge says: "If I am wrong, the petitioners having claimed the right of removal, and it being denied by the State Court, may carry the case, after final judgment of the highest court of the State, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and obtain its judgment on the question."

The Lost Metropolis.

The report to the General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service shows that the delay in coming to the rescue of the perishing crew of the Metropolis was caused by the great distance that the two nearest stations were apart, and the disaster happening about midway between them. It also occurred about the time that the patrols had come into their station after a night's exposure to the storm. After the intelligence of the disaster reached them they had to drag their lightest apparatus for nearly seven miles through the yielding sand, exposed to wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. On reaching the wreck on the second attempt a line was lodged on board, but in pulling it in with a hawser attached the line, exposed to the terrible current, broke. The apparatus not having another line and haul, a messenger had to be dispatched to the station, and the two nearest stations did all they could in rescuing from the surf those who swam or were washed ashore. Nearly all of them were injured by being struck by pieces of wreck, to which men were clinging. A man and woman, who were apparently dead, were resuscitated by the use of medicines and the application of remedies, in which the crews are all well informed. Most of the survivors have arrived at Norfolk, where they have been kindly treated and provided with a supply of clothing, sadly needed by them, as they came ashore with but little on. The accounts furnished by those on board prove that the steamer was sinking seriously and that her crew was completely routed. It was the knowledge that if she continued at sea that she would certainly go down with all hands that prompted the captain to attempt to beach her and thus save the lives of those on board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The signal service observer at the wreck of the Metropolis reports to the chief of office at 8:45 a. m. as follows: A woman washed up yesterday was placed in a box and buried by citizens five miles north. Mr. Thos. Purrier, living 8 miles south from here, will take care of the body near his house until friends will call for it. Her name is supposed to be Mrs. Myer. The night patrol of No. 4 station of the north side reported that the body of a young man of about 18 years of age has been found and buried by citizens five miles north of the station, yesterday evening. It is thought probable that it is the body of the cabin boy, Joseph Newton. No other particulars in regard to identification given.

FATAL AFFRAY.—J. Hunter Smith, eldest son of Col. Robert W. Smith, of Alabama, and formerly of Fauquier county, was killed by a desperado named Johnson, last Saturday, while attending the wedding of a Mr. Murphy, near Choctaw Bluff. The difficulty grew out of a toast given by a friend of Smith's. In the melee the groom was mortally wounded. Smith knocked down Johnson with his fist to protect his friend. Johnson then made an attack on Smith with a knife, inflicting a wound upon him in the abdomen. Smith again knocked Johnson down with the barrel of his revolver. When Johnson made a third attack, knife in hand, the groom interposed to separate the combatants and received a fatal shot from Smith's pistol aimed at Johnson. Johnson retired and Smith stood himself against the wall. In that position he was approached unawares by Johnson who sent a bullet crashing through his brain.—Warrenton Index.

The news of the untimely death of this brave young man will be received with great sorrow by his numerous friends in this city and throughout Virginia. Mr. Smith was educated at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and much of his youth was spent in this State.—He will long be affectionately remembered for his many manly virtues, in testimony of which he laid down his life. His father, Col. Robert W. Smith, of Mobile, Ala., has the warm sympathy of his friends in the Old Dominion.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, February 2, 1878.

All eyes are turned towards the House of Delegates, and the debate upon the Harbour tax bill is attracting large crowds. So far Speaker Allen and Mr. Henry, of Richmond, have distinguished themselves as men of decided ability. Mr. Henry has come forward as one of the best debaters in the House, and I am inclined to believe that the position of best debator must be divided between Mr. Henry and Dr. Moffett. In a comparison between the two Dr. Moffett has the advantage in possessing a wonderfully clear and magnetic voice, the volume and intensity of which never decreases no matter how long the debate may go on.—There is a dash and vigor too in Dr. Moffett's method of delivery which always secures him attention. Mr. Henry has no voice. Before he had been speaking half an hour he was so hoarse that he could with difficulty be heard.—He is wonderful quick in replying to questions which are propounded to him, and has so far shown that he cannot be annoyed by questions. His remarks discussed principally the errors in the report of the sub-committee on finance.—This report was prepared by Mr. Taliaferro, of Norfolk, and he was very proud of it. He completely lost his temper when Mr. Henry began to criticize it. Mr. Henry notwithstanding Mr. Taliaferro's corrections completely demolished the report and undertook to show that it did not correctly estimate the revenue that may be derived from certain sources. Mr. Barbour withdrew the debate Wednesday night or Thursday morning. Until that time we are to have night sessions.

It is a noticeable fact in the history of the Virginia Legislature, that before the session is more than half over some new member jumps up and proposes that the house meet at an early hour in the morning and meet at night. All the old members know from experience that this only retards legislation as it entails the time for committee work. So Mr. Hanger said to-day when one of those propositions was advanced.

Senator C. T. Smith's friends are pushing forward his claims in connection with the position of treasurer with good activity.

A curious looking individual who calls himself "Professor Cok Nidrawoo Bey" and who claims to be a Greek, came to this city a few days ago and advises to lecture during the coming week on "Aussie."

Mr. Rainsford will preach to all the Sunday school officers and teachers in the city next Saturday.

Some men who had reputations for ability have lost them by coming to the Legislature.

MEXICANIZING OUR CURRENCY.—Mr. Foster, our Minister to Mexico, has lately arrived in Washington on business connected with his mission. He finds Congress absorbed in the silver question, and having resided for many years in the capital of a country which has no money but silver he has something to say on this subject which is worth attention. It is true that gold and silver is a legal tender in Mexico, but this is only nominal, silver having banished gold from transactions. Mr. Foster is a citizen of Indiana, and he tells the republicans members of Congress from that State that they are perpetrating a stupendous political and financial blunder by their hot advocacy of silver. Judging by his representations the Bland bill, by Mexicanizing our currency, would be as bad a thing in its way as it would be to Mexicanize our politics.

Mr. Foster says that it is universally felt in Mexico that silver is the most inconvenient, the most costly, the most oppressive currency that can be imagined. Its constant fluctuations derange all business. Nobody who makes a contract for the payment of money, nobody who buys or sells on credit, knows what to expect. If a man travels he must carry a special wallet to hold the dollars for his traveling expenses. If he goes to a bank with a considerable check he must take a porter or a hack, and if the check be large, a wagon, to bring away his money. Exchange between different cities of Mexico varies from 10 to 15 per cent, and in some places from 5 to 15 per cent. It is easy to conceive what an obstruction and embarrassment this must be to business, and how costly it must prove to consumers of goods. Shall we commit so great a folly as that of Mexicanizing our currency and our commerce?—N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Rainsford in Richmond.

For a week past St. Paul's church has been thronged, twice every day, by people eager to hear the young English evangelist, who is still preaching there. It is seldom that such fervor in the cause of religion is so sensibly seen in our city. It is still more seldom that the source of such fervor is found in the formal and conventional Episcopal church.

Mr. Rainsford is an innovator upon the rigid ceremonial of the denomination in which he is numbered; and his innovations are improvements, which, if generally adopted in the church will impart to it a new vigor; relieving it of the dead weight of dogmas that have clogged not a little some of its grooves, giving more naturalness to the play of its grand old doctrines upon the human heart; and bringing it nearer to the minds of the masses of mankind.

For so young a man, Mr. Rainsford is certainly an extraordinary man. We hear that he is but twenty eight. Yet in both matter and manner he is as matured, as proficient and proportioned as if he had been in the pulpit twenty years. He has, obviously, a marvelous power over his hearers; and we think we see the secret of it in his simplicity, in his earnestness, in his fine educational training, in his equipoise of intellect, and in his deep piety, that puts him in closest sympathy, hand and heart, with the people.

There is no ranting or raving in Mr. Rainsford's preaching or teachings. There is emotion, deep emotion, plainly perceptible all over the house during his sermons; but it is suggestive of calm, reflective exercise in the hearts and heads of those who have been listening to him—not of any evanescent, animal excitement, aroused by passionate appeals to the feelings alone.

Mr. Rainsford is doing great good in the best of causes.—Rich. Whig.

The Crispiens.

St. Louis, Feb. 4.—A largely attended mass meeting of workmen and trade unions was held here yesterday at the call of the Knights of St. Crispin. Speeches were made expressing indignation at the action of the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., toward their employees. Resolutions were adopted stating that "while we recognize the right of manufacturers to offer such terms as justice and a regard for their own interests may require, we also assert and shall insist on the rights of the workmen of Lynn, Mass., to belong to and maintain any organization which in their judgment is wise and proper, and any attempt at interference with such right is indirect violation of the declaration of our forefathers which we are bound to maintain. This greeting is extended to all honest toilers."

Miracle.

New York, Feb. 4.—Rev. Father Heinen, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., publishes the following card in this morning's Herald. Miss Greth was called out of ecstasies by miraculous means. She was deathly sick and restored completely. She is now in perfect health since. Miss Greth had hemorrhages from the lungs twice and three times every day for about two weeks. No physicians were called and no remedies were used during her sickness. There was a multitude of people present when she was cured and I don't know whether any physicians were among them. She was cured quite publicly. Ecstasy means the soul departed from the body.

When you see a bright baby played with itself and everybody else, be sure that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has been used. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The peace preliminaries and armistice were signed Thursday.

There is great satisfaction at Constantinople at the settlement of the peace preliminaries. The following are the conditions of the protocol:

The creation of Bulgaria into a principality. A war indemnity or territory in compensation. The independence of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each. Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar regarding the Dardanelles. The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzerum.

Hubert Pasha has received orders to hold the fleet in readiness to sail, it is believed, for the Pinaus.

Mechmet Ali Pasha has been appointed to the command of the troops in Crete, and Adasides, a Christian, has been appointed Governor of the Island.

Russia has accepted Austria's proposal of a conference for settling European questions resulting from the war. The place at which the conference will meet is not yet determined upon. It will probably be in one of the smaller States. The bases of the Russian peace conditions have been signed.

A dispatch from Paris says:—"M. Gambetta declares that any engagements made at Kazanlik modifying the treaty of 1856 must be considered null and void. The Russian conditions, M. Gambetta declares, except the demand for indemnity, involve a flagrant violation of that treaty. French interests in the East, he considers, have hardly changed since 1856. M. Gambetta insists that the war can only be terminated by a European Congress."

A Rome special says:—"The proposal of an Italian alliance with the Powers which are opposed to Russian aggrandizement, but at the same time guaranteeing the freedom of the Christian nationalities, is most favorably entertained here. The Pope and Cardinal Simoni, the Pontifical Secretary of State, are agreed as to the necessity of encouraging an alliance of Italy with England, France and Austria."

In St. Petersburg yesterday thanksgiving services were held in the churches and saloons of artillery fired in consequence of the signing of the armistice. Flags were flying all over the city, and preparations were made for a brilliant illumination last night.

An order suspending hostilities has been dispatched to all the corps and detachments, and also the army in Asia Minor. The Turks will evacuate all the Danubian fortresses and Erzerum.

A special from Vienna announces that all the Powers have accepted Count Andrassy's proposal for a conference, which will meet in Vienna.

Official returns show that the total Russian loss to January 30, was \$9,201 in killed and wounded.

The British iron clad Achilles and the steam frigate Raleigh which have been refitting at Malta, have returned to Besika Bay. The iron clad Devastation will follow shortly.

A Bucharest correspondent says he has had an interview with General Ignatieff, who informed him that Russia wished to open the Dardanelles only to Turkey and herself, and insisted upon the cession of Armenia, as she knew an endeavor to obtain a money indemnity would be hopeless.

A Pera correspondent says it is reported that Austria is about to present a note refusing to sanction any conditions of peace which would imperil the existence of Turkey.

Ten thousand Greek regulars and many thousand volunteers are crossing the frontier from Lania to three divisions. The commanders have orders to attack the Turkish troops, the object of entering Turkey being to prevent the massacres of Christians in consequence of the insurrection. This determination has been communicated to the Turkish Minister, who does not seem to consider it sufficient to warrant a rupture of diplomatic relations as he is making no preparations for departure. The mercantile fleets from the Pinaus from Syria will anchor at Salamis, where fortifications for their protection have been hastily erected and torpedoes placed outside the harbor. The Greek Navigation Company's steamers have been chartered by the Government for the transport of troops and supplies.

Yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Turkish Minister that Greece had no intention of declaring war against Turkey, but only desired to protect Greek subjects. The Turkish Minister replied that he would refer the foregoing declaration to the Porte. Greece has sent a diplomatic note to the Powers, explaining the reasons for her action. The army is advancing to the front without encountering any resistance. The Cabinet are resolved to carry out their programme in spite of the signing of an armistice.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Odessa correspondent of the Times, in a letter to this journal, says:—"Much relief is felt at the probability of an armistice, as the people are naturally anxious to dispose of the grain accumulated here, about 1,000,000 quarters. Nearly one million and a half more are stored at stations on the Odessa, and Kharhoff, and Nikolai, and Sebastapol, and Korsak and Azof railways."

St. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Vedomosty calculates that after the conclusion of peace the Black Sea and sea of Azof ports will export 5,000,000 quarters of wheat.

BEIRUT, Feb. 4.—The Government having received a dispatch from the Russian headquarters announcing that an armistice has been signed, has ordered different Serbian commanders to stop hostilities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A special from Constantinople says:—"The blockade of the Black Sea, between Odessa and Constantinople, has been raised."

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times' Vienna dispatch says:—"Even in their miniature form the Russian conditions seem to contain much that can scarcely be brought into harmony with the interests of Austria, being rather calculated to sow seeds of fresh troubles than promote a real and lasting peace. They destroy the Ottoman powers in Europe, without substituting anything in its place, possessing guarantees of stability. The smaller States would receive enough to make them wish for more, while Bulgaria, the largest of them in extent and population would become little less than a Russian dependency. Restoration to the Czar of Bess Arabia without due equivalent to Roumania would make Russia mistress of the mouth of the Danube. Thus in the very preliminaries themselves there is much that must lead to discussion between Austria and Russia, and the same must be the case, though, perhaps, to a lesser degree, with the other powers. Meantime Roumania has already announced her claim to take part as a belligerent in the conclusion of peace, the minister of foreign affairs having issued a circular to that effect."

The Servians are greatly disappointed with frontier rectification allowed there by the Russian preliminaries and claim that in spite of armistice they will not stop operations until they have possession of old Serbia down to the river Lom. By this time war between Turkey and the Helens has actually broken out. The Turks seem to have expected this, for a Turkish man-of-war, has been ordered to Athens to take off ministers. Thus the Eastern question has now been raised in its full extent.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphing to that paper last night says: The document signed at Adrianople tends to increase public distrust, and if Russia were not pledged to refer certain conditions to a conference public sentiment would take a more decided shape than distrust. The liberals have not heretofore been heartily or unanimously in supporting Mr. Forster's amendment to the Government's motion for

a supplementary. The signature of the armistice will, perhaps, decrease the Government's majority, but in any circumstance it will probably exceed 100. The Government may endeavour to counteract the effect of the armistice by some announcement concerning the terms of the protocol. If they are deemed unsatisfactory the Government will not hesitate to say so. The feeling to-night is far from hopeful."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A despatch from Rome reports that the Pope's health has wonderfully improved. He has been up and receiving visitors for several hours daily.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—At Calais, France, last night, during a performance at a circus there was a false alarm of fire which caused a great rush of the audience. Ten persons were suffocated or trampled to death. Several others were hurt.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A telegram dated Shanghai, China, yesterday, (Feb. 3,) published here announces that an asylum for women and children at the city of Tien Tsi, has been burned. Over two thousand persons are stated to have perished in the fire.

Legislative.

In the State Senate on Saturday a bill was reported to amend the 21 section of an act, approved Ap. 4, 1877, securing to married women, on conditions, all property acquired by them before or after marriage, so as to more clearly define the courts and lower courts.

The resolutions instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from this State in Congress to vote for the Bland bill were adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Brooks, Chiles, Daniel, Dickerson, Elliott, Falkner, Good, Harlow, Hinton, H. H. Hurt, Lee, Massey, Moulton, Norton, Paul, Phleger, Simpson, Smith, Tanner, Tyler, Ward and Wood—33.

Noes—Messrs. Gayle, J. L. Hurt, Johnson, Nash, Sherrard, Watson and Wortham—7.

A communication was presented from a citizen in Frederick county relative to the amendment of certain of the criminal laws.

The Senate then went into executive session and confirmed the nomination of sundry school superintendents, among them H. L. Carney, of Alexandria; Thos. R. Drew, of Caroline, and Wm. Chichester, of Fairfax.

In the House of Delegates a resolution was adopted to take the vote on the Barbour debt bill on Thursday next and for the holding of night sessions until that time.